Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1802. [No. 473.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates; handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
June 18 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap, Candles and Chocolate *in boxes,*
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,
Among which are
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
June 19 Auctioneer.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY
Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,
A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.
May 19. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.
May 18. d

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

For NEW-YORK,

The Sch'r ENTERPRIZE, to sail in all next week. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Mitchell on board, or to R. B. JAMESSON.
June 10. d

FOR SALE,

That well situated and commodious
BRICK HOUSE,
ON CAMERON-STREET,

Now in the occupation of Capt. Dangerfield.—The house is convenient and well built, consisting of eight rooms, well finished, a full story and a half kitchen, nursery and lodging rooms above the same, a stable & other conveniencies on the lot, which is 25 feet front and 176 feet 7 inches deep.

Also, two other LOTS adjoining the same, 25 feet front and 100 feet deep, to a ten feet alley, whereon there is built, on each a back building one and a half story high, four rooms in each.

Also, the corner LOT adjoining the same, on Cameron and Washington streets, unimproved, 55 by 47 feet, with convenient ground for stabling, &c. on the said ten feet alley.

I will also sell, that whole square with five frame houses thereon, either in lots from 36 to 25 front by 100 and 110 feet deep, on the whole square, as may best suit the purchasers, it being pleasantly situated on Oronoco, Alfred, Patrick & Pendleton-streets, known by the name of the George Town Turnpike, laying between John Dundass and John Potts, Esqr's. houses. No further particulars is necessary to be given, as those who are inclined to purcase will view the premises. A great part of the purchase can be taken in Groceries and Dry Goods, and the remainder by instalments, by giving security or bank stock.—Apply to Mr. Philip G. Marsteller, or to the subscriber, Goose Creek, Loudoun---if not sold by private bargain, they will be exposed to sale on Thursday, the 24th instant---good warranted deeds will be made for the whole on the completion of the payments.

JOHN BOGUE.
June 14. ddf

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the Red House, in Prince William county, by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,
About 3000 acres of LAND,
lying in the counties of Prince William and Loudoun, near the said Red House. Terms of payment as follow. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of January, 1803, and the other three fourth parts thereof to be paid at three subsequent annual payments.—Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the purchasers at the time of sale, and interest thereon to be paid at the rate of six per cent. from the first day January, 1803. If the first payment of the purchase money be not punctually made, the land to be again exposed to sale, by the subscribers for ready money; if the land should not then sell for the full amount of the said purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to be accountable upon their bonds for the deficiency. If the first payment be punctually made, title will be given to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must be executed by them for securing the future payments, which deeds of trust will be acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale for ready money, by the trustees, for the full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue of the deeds of trust, if any one of the future annual payments be not punctually made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, who will have the right of seeding them after the 20th day of August next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nelson, deceased.
June 14. dtdf

Robert T, Hooe & Co.

Have received by the brig UNION, *from* LONDON—a great part of their
SPRING GOODS,
and are daily expecting the balance by the ship United States from Liverpool.

They have likewise for sale,
Rum in hogsheads,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
An extensive assortment of Liverpool Earthen Ware in crates,
German Osnaburgs.
May 18. d

For Sale.

I wish to sell immediately, the following property, viz.

A tract of LAND lying in the county of Nelson, state of Kentucky, containing 4900 acres, lying on the Ohio river: this land is well watered, and on it is several valuable mill seats. A general warrantee will be made to the purchaser of this land.

Also,

A tract of LEASED LAND, in Fairfax county, containing 106½ acres (a part of Ravensworth tract) on which is a MILL. The above property I will barter for goods or sell low for cash. Also, several likely Negro men.

Walter S. Belt.
Colchester, May 31. d3w

FOR SALE,

In fee simple or Ground Rent.

By Public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday the 23d day of the present month, if not previously sold by private contract,

Half an acre of Ground in town, situate on the north side of Prince and West side of Washington streets: Beginning at the intersection of said streets, fronting Washington 176 feet 7 inches, and on Prince street 123 feet 6 inches.

The ground is laid off in convenient building lots. On one of which is a very good dwelling house, now under rent to James M'Clenahan

Washington is the most spacious street in town, and will most probably become the centre. This ground has the advantage of laying between the two principal streets leading from the country; a circumstance of much importance, to those who are desirous of purchasing. Apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
OR
William Hodgson.
June 2. ddf

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED
A further supply of DRY GOODS,
By the ship United States, from Liverpool, consisting of fine and coarse Hats, well assorted in boxes, a few trunks of Stuff, &c.

Also, a large quantity of Earthen Ware,
in crates, which, in addition to their stock on hand, forms a very complete assortment of that article, and which will be sold unusually low.

Also, a quantity of coarse SALT.
Fine salt in sacks of 4 bushels each; 100 boxes Pipes; broad and narrow Hoes assorted in casks—and a consignment of

IRISH LINENS,
purchased in England for *ready money*, which will be sold on very low terms for good paper.
May 31. d

Just received from Norfolk,
and for sale by the subscriber,
Fresh Lemons by the box or retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and oranges; muskadel raisins; double and single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c. with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.
May 4. d

Public Sale.

On Tuesday the 22d instant, will be sold, for the benefit of the Underwriters,
Part of a Cable cut in the Downs, on board the brig Union, from London, Thomas Woodhouse, master.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
June 18. Vendue-Master.

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a power in me vested, will be sold at public auction before the door of Prince William court-house in the town of Dumfries, on the first Monday in July next at 12 o'clock, for cash, that valuable TRACT of LAND, situate in the same county near Bacon Race meeting-house, containing about five hundred acres, part of a seven hundred acre patent granted to James Peake, and which five hundred acres of land was lately the property of Isaac Mc'Pherson, under a purchase made of Thomas Swan of Alexandria.

ABRAM HEWES.
June 8. ddf

In obedience to a Decree of the Court of Alexandria County, on Saturday the 17th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for sale on the premises, upon a credit that will be then made known, for notes with approved indorsers, negociable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot, which now rent for £. 50 per annum. The lot is subject to an annual rent of £. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid off into smaller divisions, and sold either in these divisions, or altogether, as will be most agreeable to those inclined to purchase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY,
JOHN DUNLAP, } Com'rs.
June 17. ddf

Fifty bls. of PORK for sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.

I will give Ten Dollars reward to any person who will give information of the thief or thieves who broke open my warehouse on Kirk's wharf, a few nights ago, and stole one barrel of pork from thence, provided the proof is sufficient to convict the thief. W. H.
5 mo. 14. d

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received,
Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson and
Imperial } TEAS,
Nankeens,
Bandanno hhfs. and humhums,
German and British osnaburgs,
Ticklenburgs,
Loaf and lump sugars,
Jamaica sugar in hhds. and bls.
Molasses, Jamaica spirits,
And a quantity of Shad and Herrings in barrels.
May 3 d

JUST RECEIVED
By R. and J. GRAY, a few copies of a Narrative of the Suppression by Col. Burr, of the History of the Administration of John Adams, late President of the United States.
June 17. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE U. STATES.

DECIUS.——No. IX.

"I would therefore advise this blinded set of men, not to give credit to those persons by whom they have been so often fooled and imposed upon; but on the contrary, to think it an affront to their parts, when they hear from any of them such accounts as they would not dare to tell them, but upon the presumption that they are ideots."

FREE-HOLDER.

Such is the advice which Addison gave his credulous countrymen, nearly a century ago, and I hope to be excused for prefixing it to this number of my examination of the report of the investigating committee, in which I propose to make a concise recapitulation of the charges preferred in that report against the former administrations of the American government, and of the most prominent points, which, in my opinion, completely repel those charges. My best thanks are tendered to the Editors of this Gazette for their politeness in giving a place to my remarks: I only wish that I had had more leisure, to enable me to present them in a manner more worthy the attention of their readers.

The multitude of inconsistencies, absurdities, and idle accusations, which the committee have thrown together in this report whatever effect they may have in the aggregate on the superficial observer, dissolve into nothing when taken up separately and examined with any degree of attention. Nothing! did I say? I correct myself. They leave behind them the traces of the vanity of malicious labor; of the remorseless fury with which party spirit can impregnate the minds of men in high stations; of the malignity of Jacobinism, and of the spotless character of federal men. *These* still remain, and to the evidences of these do we still look for a restoration of those days in which we were not ashamed of our country.

I have heard some persons, who burnish up their political knowledge by drinking ever and anon from the polluted founta in of the Aurora office, assert that the practice which has obtained of drawing monies from the treasury without appropriations previously made by law, *as stated in the report*, and as expatiated upon daily in the Aurora, must have been improper.—Nothing could permit people to remain in this error, but their obstinacy in taking the crude and false statements of that infamous paper for facts, in direct opposition to the publication on which it comments. None of the charges in the report are predicated upon this principle; neither Mr. Pickering, nor Mr. Stoddert, nor any other is charged in the report with having drawn money from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.—The charge is, that the appropriations for the respective departments have, altho' arranged under a variety of heads, been, in those respective departments, considered as constituting a general fund for the various exigencies of the public service. In the general prefatory observations of the committee, it is true, they say, that appropriations have been *anticipated* by the secretary of the treasury, but they also explicitly state, that "in these cases the irregularity has been afterwards covered by subsequent warrants and appropriations, and the committee do not discover that it has been productive of any injurious consequences to the United States." So much for the Aurora-fact of millions drawn without appropriation, which they still are fools and knaves enough to believe.

We have seen that the money paid to the officers and clerks in the several executive departments, for the expences of their removal from the temporary to the permanent seat of government, was paid in pursuance of the act of Congress, which directed that *the offices* should be removed, "and that the necessary expence of such removal shall be defrayed out of the duties on imposts and tonnage, of which *a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated*," and in pursuance of the declared intentions of a subsequent congress, in which it was proposed to allow to each of the clerks, the amount of a quarter's salary to cover those expences.

After all the infernal abuse that has been vented against that irreproachable patriot, Col. Pickering, we have seen it declared by the committee that "the secretary of the treasury may with the consent of the secretary of state, draw warrants in favor of T. Pickering, which will cover the whole of the expenditures made by him, except 14,762 dollars paid by him on objects not fully appropriated to—or 173 dols. in addition to the sum gained by him in the purchase of bills of exchange, and credited to the United States—and further, that 5,509, part of this sum of 14,762, was paid by James Munroe to Mr. La Fayette in France, and that the payment of the balance for public objects is *fully ascertained*." Vide document marked C.

The immense unaccounted for balances in the war and navy departments, we have seen changing their size like another Proteus. Now swelling like mountains, then sinking into mere trifles; now nominal, now real: now apparent, now actual. We must also remember, that this statement was made twelve months after it had become the duty of the present administration to urge the accountants on to settlement, and that therefore, the blame for the delay, if any there be, lies upon them. Mark too that, "a considerable portion" of these enormous balances is indefinitely stated to have been reduced. Let the committee answer why this "considerable portion" was not as minutely declared in the report as the originial balance.

In reply to the charge against Mr. Stoddert, for purchasing navy yards, we have seen an act of Congress appropriating money for building six ships of the line. A grant of the principal carries with it a grant of the incidents. Mr. Stoddert himself tell us, "that there was not one yard in the United States, public or private, fit for building ships of such a size," and that heretofore "more expence has been incurred in the improvements made on private property, and useless to the public when the ships were finished, and in the employment of labourers, whose services, under a different system, might have been dispensed with, than the whole cost of these six navy yards." Let us remember also, that the committee refused to let the letter from Mr. Stoddert, which contained these statements, and for which they had themselves called, accompany their report to Congress.

We have seen that the laboratory was built out of the surplus of an appropriation for the quarter master's department: that it is not used, or intended to be used as barracks, but as a central place of deposit for arms, ammunition and military stores; that the United States, besides the manifold advantages necessarily incident to such an establishment, is relieved from the payment of an immense annual rent, and have their property infinitely better secured. Let us not forget again to mention one reason, which will have more effect on some minds, than every other—40,000 dollars of the cost of these buildings have been expended since the installation of Mr. Jefferson, without any further or other authority, than the former administration possessed.

In the charge for the expenditure by the President, through the war department, of sixteen hundred dollars, we have seen that the committee feigned to be surprised at his not having paid regard to laws subsequently enacted. It is presumed that no man will doubt that it may be equally necessary to use monies in this manner in our intercourse with the Indian tribes, as in our negociations with civilized nations; the sum is in itself a sufficient guarantee that it was actually expended in aid of the public welfare: any insinuations of the committee to the contrary notwithstanding.

I trust it is sufficiently clear that Mr. Tracy's agency, however it might APPEAR, was not in fact inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution. It is not charged that Mr. Tracy did not fulfil as many of the objects of his mission as he might have done within the time allotted him. His drawing pay in two capacities for seventeen days, is in itself trifling, but is authorised by custom. The final charge needs but to be again stated to be again laughed at. Two hundred and eight dollars were paid out of the public funds, as damage awarded against M'Henry, formerly secretary of war, for not occupying a house at the seat of government, which he had leased just before the removal of the offices. He resigned his situation in the interval, in conformity to the will of the President.

Thus have I endeavoured, as concisely as possible, to retrace some of the points which best serve to expose the futility of the charges of the famous Report, it is every man's duty to hear all that can be said in defence of the characters of men once so highly confided in and now much traduced; and if I could flatter myself that my attempt had induced but a few well-meaning, though deluded men to investigate the investigators, to search, and weigh, and examine for themselves, I should think myself most highly rewarded.

A few observations on the whole state of the subject will be offered to the editors as the next and concluding number of

DECIUS.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

THE APPEAL.

HAVING little disposition to contend with phantoms, we certainly should excuse ourselves from any animadversions upon the charge of *Monarchy*, had not our own sad experience taught us that no frauds are too palpable, no falshoods too gross, no impositions too glaring, to be played off with success upon popular credulity.—Of such a stronger example cannot be produced, than the imputation upon the Federal Government, of an attempt to introduce a monarchy.

The motives of this policy are too obvious to be misunderstood. Those who practised it, were fully sensible that they were touching certain invisible springs, whose vibration would be felt. They knew, that the people of this country, hardly cold from the contest with the British King, had associated with the idea of monarchy, all the horrid forms of *tyranny*. On this subject their sensibilities were lively, their prejudices strong.—The *sound of the word* was apt to stir their spirits, and lead them to suspect a thousand dangers, where none existed.

The operation of the passions is sudden and powerful, the process of the understanding slow and laborious. Hence the success of Demagogues, whose business it is to excite the violent action of the one, as the sure means of disturbing the steady operation of the other. The mere parrot repetition of the word Monarchy, has not been without its effect. The fearful images of human calamity have been assembled at the sound. Tho' the monster had no distinct form, he was for that reason, the more terrible. Imagination invested him with unknown powers, and clothed him with horror, all her own. A single remark in this place, will show how unworthy the motives are, which induced the party to propagate a charge of so vague and malignant a nature: It is that the very existence of those honest prejudices and feelings, which they attempted to abuse, were strong evidences that the danger did not exist; and thus their success has served only to prove the dishonesty of their intentions. But the reason it has not been more complete is that the actual state of things in the country was such, as pressed home the conviction, that the accusation was baseless, and and dictated by the worst motives. —Few honest minds, therefore, have been the victims of this delusion so powerfully has it been counteracted by plain and obvious *facts*. When we proceed one step farther, and inquire into the reasons which have been adduced in support of this charge, we are lost in the void, and find nothing upon which we can fasten our attention. It has always been made in general terms, never reduced to a specific form, which could be met and answered, nor applied directly to any individual, nor supported by any colorable pretence. Here then we might rest, and wait till one plausible reason, drawn from the natural or moral condition of the country, the views, dispositions, genius, habits of the people, the nature the operation of the Government, or of ancient or modern nations should be brought forward. We may safely challenge them to produce one from either of these, or any other source, to give the color of probability to the charge.

Perhaps we may be referred to the speech of Mr. Giles. Be it so. It furnishes a decisive proof, that neither he or his friends believed, or even dared to make the charge expresly and directly. When Mr. Bayard, in his able and eloquent speech on the Judiciary, began his reply to the wandering assertions, and wretched insinuations of Mr. Giles, he made the following remarks upon the subject in question: "Whatever impression it might be the intention of the gentleman to make, he does not believe that there exists in this country an anti-republican party. He will not venture to assert such an opinion on the floor of this House.—That there may be a few individuals, having a preference for a monarchy, is not improbable; but will the gentleman from Virginia, or any other gentleman, affirm in his place, that there is a party in this country who wish to establish a Monarchy?" Here is a challenge given to the Champion of the party, on the floor of Congress, and in the presence of the nation, to avow even a belief, in what he had attempted to impress upon the public mind. No, Mr. Giles well knew that if he did do it, he must attempt to offer some reason, which would cover him with tenfold disgrace. But where was the blundering Mr. Randolph, or the impetuous Mr. Davis, at this critical moment?—Were they, too, unwilling to hazard their reputation in support of the charge indirectly made by their leader? The case must indeed have appeared desperate to these gentlemen if they could sit patiently and hear Mr. Bayard declare, that no one of them believed it, or dared openly to avow it. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this proof; it is of a nature not to be gainsayed or resisted.

In considering the opinions of individuals, relative to the construction of the constitution, the distribution of powers, or the extent of executive patronage, which have been represented as the avenues, thro' which a monarchy was to creep, our adversaries will discover no cause of complacency or triumph in their own opinions. General Hamilton has been odiously represented as the advocate of Monarchy, Mr. Madison as the friend of Republicanism; but it is a fact says a respectable writer, who could not be mistaken, that the plan proposed in the convention by Mr. Madison, tended more than any other which was proposed, to concentrate the powers of the government in the hands of the Chief Magistrate of the United Sates. It is also a fact, says the same writer, that the definitions of the executive power, given by the best commentators on the constitution, before and at the time it was ratified, by the states, and especially such definitions as were assented to by Chancellor Livingston, Governor M'Kean, Mr. Madison, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Charles Pinckney are *now*, and at all times have been, the rules of the constitution adopted by the Federalists.

If within our attention to the history of confederated states, ancient and modern, we shall find that their uniform tendency has been to "anarchy in their members, rather than tyranny in the head." No instance can be found, where the powers of a federative republic have been concentrated in the hands of one man, by means of patronage, or legislative construction, without force, and with the consent of a majority of the governed; but many, too many, are at hand, where the rivalships, ambitions, and jealousies of the great states, a want of due energy in the head, or the arts of foreign nations, have succeeded in imposing the worst of tyrannies.

Among ancient confederacies, that of the ancient Grecian republics, associated under the Amphyctionic Council, bears in many respects the most striking analogy to our own. To examine the several points of comparison is not at present our object; we notice it merely for the purpose of illustrating the idea, that a federal government is in its nature and operation most liable to anarchy. Although this council had the power of making war and peace, of carrying into effect whatever they judged necessary for the general welfare, of deciding controversies between the several members, of admitting new ones; although they had taken an oath to protect the union of the cities, and to punish all violations of it; though they were invested with the guardianship of the religion of the country, the most powerful engine in the hands of magistrates, and with various other powers, they all proved inadequate to the preservation of an equal, regular, and stable government. The great states soon discovered a spirit of insubordination, dissensions sprung up, disorders prevailed, and Athens, Lacedemon and Sparta, each in their turn, ruled and tyrannized over their less powerful neighbors. "The smaller members, (says one of the first men of his age) though entitled by the theory of their system, to revolve in equal pride and majesty around the common centre, became in fact, satellites of the orbs of primary magnitude."

The Achean League, which followed, gives us an example of like jealousies and disorders among the members; of the fatal success of foreign intrigues, and of a compleat conquest and consequent reduction to slavery by the Romans. They sleep soundly in their chains even to this day.

But to come nearer home, will Mr. Jefferson, or Mr. Madison, or Mr. Giles give us an example of what they profess so much to dread, in the history of the Helvetic, or Belgic confederations? Perhaps it would be thought ungenerous to press this subject;—they are acquainted with its circumstances, and we leave it to their own reflection.

The obvious result of such enquiries as applicable to our own government, is that our only road to a monarchy, or the absolute authority of one man, for it will be absolute, lies through the crimson fields of democracy and anarchy.

Facilis descensus Averni.
Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis.

We are already on our way; the ramparts of our national defence are falling down before us, the bands of our mutual federation are loosening, the legitimate powers of the Government are passing into the hands of demagogues, and if there is not sense, spirit, and virtue enough in the people to arrest the progress of this fatal system, we shall either become the secondary of some distant orb, or, split into factions among ourselves, some military chieftain, more fortunate than his fellows, will erect the standard of despotism and subjugate the rest.

PUBLIUS LENTULUS.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

The Northern and Southern Mails due last evening, had not been received at the Post-Office, when this paper was put to press. The delay is probably occasioned by the late heavy rains rendering the creeks not passable.

When two almost equal parties have arriven to such a degree of heat and animosity as to lose all sense of decency, candor, and truth in their mutual discussions, there remains but a single short step to the "LAST RESORT." France and England would laugh in their sleeves at such an event, and and while the bear and the wolf were contending for the prize, they would run away with the prey. Let us not forget the treaty of Paris. Had it not been for the firmness and penetration of Messrs. Adams and Jay, the secret understanding between those courts would have annihilated our fisheries. Even the sage Dr. Franklin was either the dupe, or a party to this intrigue.

The premier of Great-Britain, to be sure, has announced that it was the true policy of his government not to interfere with the affairs of any foreign power.—But let not this blind our eyes to the strong exertions that power is constantly making to secure our trade, and to influence our government. This very declaration constitutes a part of the system. To what do our schisms tend?—With 20 or 30,000 French veterans in Louisiana—a large body of British in Canada—a powerful fleet on our coast—our commerce destroyed—impost gone—and our union dissolved!!! What will there be left to hope?!!

(Salem Reg.)

A writer in the *Ægis* (a democratic paper that is said to have been established by and to be under the particular patronage of the Attorney-General of the United States) seems to have contemplated the successes and exaltations of the Corsican Usurper, till his own poor head has become dizzy.

Buonaparte (says this writer) "has obtained the noblest applause, which man can bestow." He is "a character enjoying the brightest glory and unsullied reputation." He is "defended by such virtues as calumny itself cannot penetrate." His "motives are sublime." In a word he is represented as having hitherto been faultless. "Where (he exclaims) has been the fault of Buonaparte?"

At the same time, this knight of the goose-quill allows that Buonaparte "is raised so far above his fellow mortals as to be beyond the voice of *law*;" and that it is not "an injury to this great man to suppose the *possibility* of a (*future*) failure."

Enough, enough,——If some bold and successful usurper, of the democratic party, should now step toward and bring the United States under his despotic yoke, we are well assured, that there is, at least, *one* base sycophant even in Massachusetts, who would fall down before him and lick the dust of his feet.

(Balance.)

THE MOON OF DEMOCRACY WANING.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, (S. C.) to a friend in Providence.

"It is pleasing to see how the political opinions of people have changed since the present session of congress; many of the most zealous disciples of the president, are now cursing his *philosophical* administration, and fervently wishing the period of a new election. Many who were enraptured with his inaugural speech, are now convinced of its insincerity and hipocricy.—They plainly discover the ruinous consequences likely to result from a short-sighted democratic administration, and are vexed that they have been so duped by the intrigues and lies of the jacobinic faction. They find the stories of defalcations, and the great promises of glorious times under the rain of Mr. Jefferson, was all such stuff as dreams are made of. Be assured the moon of democracy is on the wane here; and the sun of federalism beaming forth with redoubled splendor.

"Mr. Burr, who is now here, has expressed his disapprobation of *some* of the *economical* measures of government. He is treated with due respect. An entertainment is preparing for him, which promises to be one of the most splendid ever given in America."

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Representatives.	
Virginia,	32	886,000
Pennsylvania,	18	604,000
Massachusetts,	17	575,000
New-York,	17	586,000
N. Carolina,	12	478,000
S. Carolina,	8	345,000
Maryland,	8	322,000
Connecticut,	7	251,000
N. Jersey,	6	211,000
Kentucky,	6	220,000
N. Hampshire,	5	183,000
Vermont,	4	154,000
Georgia,	4	162,000
Tennessee,	3	
R. Island,	2	70,000
Delaware,	1	64,273
Total, including slaves,		5,172,273

In comparing the number of males to females, it appears, that they are in the ratio of 20 to 19. This is the ratio established by nature. It proves to be the same on examination, with one or two exceptions, in every part of the world.

Translated for the New-York Mercantile Advertiser from the Moniteur, the French Official Journal of April 15th.

COMMERCE.

COUNCIL OF COMMERCE OF BORDEAUX.

The Council of Commerce of Bordeaux, is one of those which, on account of the excellence of the views and instructive facts with which they enrich the memorials they forward to the minister deserve to be distinguished, and are entitled to public acknowledgment.

The work it has just published on the subject of custom-house duties (of which Citizen Dehourniel, merchant in Bordeaux and member of the council, is the author) appears to us replete with just ideas and sound principles.

"The discussion thoroughly of the Tariff of the Customs of 1791, say the council, would be a work of immense labour, and would require long study. Meanwhile, it is incumbent on the council to make some remarks upon those objects which appear to demand it at present.

"The custom-house duties are connected with the general system of finances; they enrich the national treasure, because it is just that the arts should pay for the protection which makes them flourish, & it pours back into the heart of the state the means of incessantly renewing and extending its influence. But the idea should be carefully avoided that their establishment is nothing more than a mere fiscal resource: views of a greater extent are to preside at their organization. They ought to be looked upon as the regulator that causes harmony between the different branches composing the prosperity of the state, and which manages so well, its relations with foreign countries that it always occasions the general balance of commerce to preponderate in its favor."

[The council arranges in regular order the divers subjects on which it thinks proper to offer its observations. We shall confine ourselves in reporting what it says on tobacco.]

"The duties of entry paid on unmanufactured tobacco, from foreign countries, were formerly fixed at 10 francs, per net cwt. *(Law of the 5th Sept. 1792.)*

"The law of the 2d Brumaire, year 7, has raised it to 33 francs, including extra-imposts on account of the war, for the importation in foreign vessels, and 22 francs in French bottoms. These duties are considerable: they ought to be moderated if the present system relating to tobacco be maintained by government.

"That we stand in need of encouraging the Americans to furnish us with the raw materials indispensible to France, for the manufacturing of tobacco, cannot be denied; however, this produce, subjected to a duty equal to its value in the countries where it grows, seems, in some respect, repelled by the quota of this duty.

"Besides the powerful consideration of our being in want of the tobacco of the United States, it ought to be considered that Americans will soon have many connections with France, & it is indispensible to facilitate them in the importation of their merchandises, to favour the exportation we furnish them with.

"The difference in the qualities of tobacco would likewise deserve particular notice: the sorts often vary from fifty to eighty per cent. in their real value; the Tarif establishes no distinction.—It would not be attempted to solicit an amendment in the impost of entry, if the tobacco which is the produce of our own soil and national culture, were susceptible of becoming, by improving upon the mode of cultivation, of a quality sufficiently good to enable our manufactories to do without the help of foreign materials——To pretend to this success would be chimerical——The soil of France is not proper for producing tobacco of superior qualities.—The attending this culture, and the method of reaping, will never equal the industry practiled in the United States.——They are used by our manufacturers merely on account of their reduced prices; they cannot enter into the compound mixtures but in a very small proportion. The cupidity of some manufacturers, by acting otherwise, has been punished by the loss of their connections abroad and the abandonment of their customers at home. Commerce and the State have even suffered by the too great proportion of these amalgamas. Tobacco manufactured in France has become of inferior qualities, and the considerable quantities that were exported to foreign countries have diminished by degrees; thus, the bounties granted by government to encourage the exportation of manufactured tobacco, are of no avail.

"Admitting, therefore, that the tobacco raised in France injures the quality, and is even of very little advantage to the manufacturer, it would be proper to favor the importation of tobacco from America; and under this consideration the duty ought to be reduced to the MAXIMUM of 15 fr. per cwt. on raw materials brought in foreign vessels, and only 10 fr. (quota of the duty) imported in French vessels, excepting the proportional decrease which inferior qualities might bear.

"Holland also furnishes to France tobacco of her own raising; but its use not being absolutely necessary, and the quality of the fabrication receiving no real additional improvement thereby, the duties now imposed might be reduced to one third only of their amount, &c.

"Deliberated upon in the Council of Commerce of Bordeaux, the 26th pluviose, year 10, (15th February, 1802.) by citizens Bonin, President; Ch. Burnaud, Grammont, Cabarrus, Mareilhac, Chicou-Bourbon, Portal, Desfourniel, Lemesle; all members of the Council of Commerce."

SINGULAR SENTENCE.

Take the French words, "*revolution Francaise,*" (French Revolution) and take therefrom the letters which compose the word "*veto,*" that being all the authority which the King had from the commencement of the revolution until his death: the letters that will then remain, will make these words, "*une Corse la finira,*"—a Corsican will finish it.

Gaz. U. S.

LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

Notwithstanding the assurances we some time since made to the public that proposals for an authentic life of the late illustrious Washington would shortly issue from the press, we observe with regret that exertions are still used to secure patronage to biographies which cannot possibly possess the information or merit of the principal work. The prospectus of this life has been unavoidably withheld; it will probably appear in a few days.

☞ Printers of newspapers are requested to insert the above note.

Gaz. U. S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY

R. & J. GRAY.

CLERMONT, a novel by Mrs. Roche, author of the Children of the Abbey, Maid of the Hamlet, Vicar of Lansdown, &c. 2 vols. price 2 dollars. TEARS and SMILES, a miscellaneous collection of poems, by Peter Pindar, esq.—the ladies' edition, price 75 cents.

R. & J. GRAY *have also lately received.*

Rippon's Hymn', Blackstone's Commentaries, Mises magazine, Anacharsis travels, Rolin's antient history, Goldsmith's Rome abridged, Bell on ulcers, Hamilton's midwifery, Principles of eloquence, Kaim's elements of criticism, Arabian knights entertainment, Point of honor, M'Neal's poems, Secret memoirs of the court of Petersburgh—and a number of others, including

A general assortment of Englisb & Latin

SCHOOL BOOKS.

June 19.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL BISHOP,

THE

LIFE OF BUONAPARTE,

from his birth to the Peace of Luneville:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Anecdotes of the different Campaigns, Speeches, Traits of Character, &c. of that celebrated personage.

VOYAGES,

From Montreal, on the River St. Laurence, through the Continent of North America, in the year 1789 and 1793.

With a preliminary account

Of the the rise, progress and present state of

The Fur Trade,

of that country. Illustrated with Maps.

By Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

DR. MAVOR'S

Collection of Voyages & Travels.

Subscribers are respectfully informed, that the 1st, 2d, and 3d vols. of the above work are now ready for delivery.

ALSO,

By the snow Thomas, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of

POCKET BOOKS,

Thread Cases, &c. which are offered, wholesale and retail, at very low prices.

June 19. eo3t

To be Rented,

The House in which I now live, of which I have a lease for upwards of three years from this time; the situation is eligible and the House commodious. For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS.

Fairfax-street, June 19. eo

LAND FOR SALE.

On Saturday the 10th day of July next, will be sold, on the premises, by virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the county court of Fairfax, made by consent of parties at July Court, in the year 1801, in a suit brought on the chancery side of the said court,

By Wm. Whitcroft, Josiah W. King, Letitia King, Henry Whitcroft, Sarah Whitcroft, Thos. Munroe, Frances Munroe, Alexander Kerr, Ann Kerr, and Catharine Whitcroft, administrators and heirs at law, of Wm. Whitcroft, dec'd, } Comp'ts.

Against Josiah Watson and Jane his wife, and Jas. Watson, } Deff'dts.

We the subscribers, commissioners in and by the said decree commissioned and named, shall proceed to expose to public sale by auction for ready money, all that tract or parcel land lying in the county of Fairfax, about two or three miles from Alexandria, between the turnpike and Colchester roads, and touching on both of those roads, with Cameron and South Runs flowing through it, containing between five and six hundred acres, mortgaged by Josiah Watson to William Whitcroft, deceased, which mortgage is filed among the papers in the said suit. The above land will be sold either in parcels or altogether as may be found most suitable on the day of sale; a satisfactory exhibition of the title will be ready for the inspection of all concerned by the day of sale, and those disposed to purchase, are referred for more particular information to the proceedings and decree in the said suit to Mr. Josiah Watson, in the town of Alexandria, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HARTSHORNE,

NICHOLAS FITZHUGH,

WM. PAYNE.

P. S. The sale of the above land, advertised for Friday the 18th of June, was unavoidably postponed to Saturday the 10th day of July next, on account of bad weather & the non-attendance of two of the commissioners. A plat of the above land, according to actual survey, may be seen, at any time at the Coffee-House in Alexandria.

June 19. eodf

NOTICE.

MY departure for the Western Country is necessarily postponed till the fifth day of next month.

Those persons who have spoken to me to transact business for them are requested to furnish me with their papers in order that powers of attorney may be drawn.

HENRY MOORE.

Summer Eſtabliſhment.

MAIL PILOT

Will in future leave the Waſhington tavern, Alexandria, every morning at five o'clock, and arrive at John H. Barney's, at the Columbian Inn, George-Town, to breakfaſt at 7 o'clock, and then proceed on to Baltimore, where it will arrive at five o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Peck's Columbian Inn, and regularly on to Philadelphia, ſo that perſons travelling in this line may be ſure of no hindrance on their way.

Being provided with as good horſes and carriages as any on the road, we ſolicit a ſhare of public patronage, & confidently expect that ſuch as favor this ſtage with their cuſtom, will find the accommodations equal, if not ſuperior, to thoſe provided by any others.

Returning, it leaves Baltimore every morning at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the ſame evening.

Seats for Alexandria, taken at George-Town at J. H. Barney's ſtage office.

PETER HEISKEL,
J. H. BARNEY,

June 7. 2aw4w

WILLIAM LOWRY

HAS REMOVED FROM GEORGETOWN TO ALEXANDRIA, AND IMPORTED

By the ſhip Tyſon, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, and now opening for ſale, at the ſtore lately occupied by John Ramſey, *King-ſtreet,*

A quantity of

EARTHEN WARE,

in crates aſſorted.

Alſo,

A quantity of Dry Goods,

ſuitable for the ſeaſon, and is in daily expectation of receiving an additional ſupply of thoſe articles by the firſt arrivals from Britain. Country ſtorekeepers and others will find it their intereſt in giving him a call, as he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.

April 30. d

Juſt received from the Havanna, 30 boxes firſt quality

SEGARS,

A quantity of freſh PINE APPLES, Tamarinds and ſoft ſhell'd Almonds.

THOS. SIMMS.

June 10. d

John Gardner Ladd

Has lately received for ſale at his Warehouſe, Prince ſtreet Wharf,

Ruſſia Sheetings, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, And India Cotton } per bale or piece,

German Linens and one trunk ſewing Silks and Ribbons,

A few pair handſome Looking Glaſſes in gilt and mahogany frames,

Two bales of Paper Hangings,

A great variety of mens, womens and childrens' ſhoes, coarſe and fine,

Hyſon, Young Hyſon and Souchong } *TEAS,*

Tea table ſetts of China in boxes,

Cotton, wool and playing Cards,

Holland and country Gin of the beſt quality in pipes,

W. India, and N. England Rum, } in hhds and bls.

Molaſſes & Sugars }

Coffee in bags,

Spinning Cotton,

Butter in firkins,

Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls,

Spermaceti and tallow Candles,

White and brown Soap,

Chocolate of the beſt and common ſort,

Cheeſe of an extraordinary fine quality,

Shad, Herrings and dried Cod Fiſh,

A quantity of red Soal Leather,

Freſh Raiſins and Figs in caſks,

Lemons in boxes,

Pepper, Alſpice, Nutmegs, Almonds, and a ſmall quantity of freſh Hops, &c.

Alſo,

About 30 tons of Lignumvitæ.

May 13. d

FOR SALE,

About 1100 buſhels Liverpool fine Salt,

300 do. Liſbon.

WM. HODGSON.

May 19. d

R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholeſale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King ſtreet, between Royal and Fairfax ſtreets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to thoſe who purchaſe to ſell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Bennet; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parſons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Lanſdown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Viſit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Cattle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond, by George Walker, Mordaunt, by Dr. Moore, The Armenian, or Ghoſt of Seer, a hiſtory founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowſon, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gaudentia di Lucca, the Abbeis, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakeſpear papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quality, or the Hiſtory of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret Hiſtory, by Ann Yearſley, a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Goſſip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miſcellanies.

Epitome of the Hiſtory of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George IIId. 8vo. Beauties of Nature Delineated, or Philoſophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the Seaſons of the Year, ſelected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Taplin's Farriery, Bloſſoms of Morality, Sandford and Merton, Conſtitutions of the United States with the lateſt amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Conſtitution with the amendments; Junius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themiſtocles. with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himſelf; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of faſhionable, modern Songs; American Songſter; Patriotic Medly; Watts's Pſalms and Hymns; Methodiſt Hymns and ſpiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Teſtaments, Scott's Leſſons, Murray's Engliſh Reader; Introduction to the Engliſh Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Pſalter's, Columbian Orator; Webſter's Inſtitutes, containing his Spelling Book, or 1ſt part, Grammar or 2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primmer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's Engliſh Grammar; Aſhe's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Eraſmus; do. Corderii; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Aſſiſtant, Dilworth's Schoolmaſter's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Leſſon's and Hymns for Children; Juveniſe Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp, Mother Gooſe's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spaniſh Rogues; Religious Courtſhip; Conqueſt of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jeſter's Cheap Repoſitory.

Stationary.

Lead Inkſtands with glaſs holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books aſſorted; Playing Cards; red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities: Foolſcap writing paper; Quills and Slates, lead and ſlate Pencils; and a general aſſortment of

Blank Books,

conſiſting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Waſte and Caſh Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and ſmall hand.

Bookbinding,

Of every deſcription, executed with neatneſs and diſpatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the ſhorteſt notice.

☞ *Wanted,*

One or two boys of good connection, between 12 and 14 years of age, as apprentices to the bookbinding buſineſs.

April 20 d

JUST RECEIVED,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GLASS,

Conſiſting of elegant cut quart and pint decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine glaſſes, to match; plain half pint, pint and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and half pint decanters, which will be ſold by the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

Alſo,

Gentlemens' fine black Hats of a ſuperior quality, do. white with green unders, childrens' fine do. of every colour, and a quantity of well aſſorted, low priced wool hats, by the box or by retail.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

April 19. eo

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the ſloop Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different ſizes,

To be ſold cheap by the ſubſcriber at his ſtore on Col. Hooe's wharf.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

At his Store on King ſtreet, offers for ſale on moderate terms,

Four lots well choſen IRISH LINENS, which, for caſh, will be ſold at a low advance on the ſterling coſt, or by the piece, half piece, or yard.

Mens' coarſe and fine hats of different colours; childrens' do. do.

Porter in bottles by the dozen, of a very ſuperior quality and flavor.

Iriſh Soap in boxes.

Fourteen thouſand beſt Writing Quills.

One trunk of well choſen Calicoes and Linen Handkerchiefs, printed, which by the piece or dozen will be ſold at prime coſt.

Live Feather Beds, with one bolſter and two pillows to each, from 50 to 100 pound weight.

An aſſortment of Queens Ware, Groceries, Bruſhes, Glaſs, &c. &c.

☞ As the ſubſcriber intends paying particular attention to the Bottling of Porter, the higheſt price will be given for empty Bottles.

Wm. DUNLAP.

June 15. eo3t

Forty Dollars Reward.

Stop the Villain!

Ran away from the ſubſcriber in the month of December laſt, a likely Negro man, named BEN, 26 years of age, of a dark complexion, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has a ſmall ſcar under one of his eyes (which not recollected) alſo a large one on his breaſt, occaſioned by a burn when a child, and has loſt two of his fore teeth. His clothing is unknown to me, as he has been hired to Mr. John Hodgſkin, of Alexandria, for three years paſt as a ferry-man, and believe him to be harbored in or about Alexandria or the city of Waſhington, by a brother of his (named Helſon) who alſo ſerved the ſaid Hodgſkin as a ferry-man at the ſame time, and whom the ſaid Hodgſkin has lately emancipated. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who delivers me the above deſcribed villain in the town of Colcheſter, or *Thirty Dollars*, if ſecured in any jail in Maryland or Virginia.

All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbor or carry off ſaid fellow at their peril.

JOHN H. MANLEY.

Colcheſter, May 31. eo4w

R. & J. Gray,

Have juſt received No. 4, of

Modern Gratitude,

By Luther Martin, Eſq. attorney general of the ſtate of Maryland.—Price 25 cents

---

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired leaſe of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen ſtreet, with a BAKE-HOUSE thereon; the leaſe has 3 years to run. The ſtand is good for buſineſs, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,
Prince ſtreet.

March 20. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, by Cottom and Stewart, Bookſellers, Royal ſtreet,

Price 50 cents,

A new Introduction to Reading,

OR,

A Collection of Eaſy Leſſons,

arranged on an approved plan, calculated to acquire with eaſe a fluency of ſpeech, and to facilitate the improvement of youth —deſigned as an introduction to the Speaker, Engliſh Reader, Columbian Orator, &c. &c.

☞ Country merchants ſupplied with ſchool books, writing paper, paper hangings, and every other article in their line, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

May 24. d

LANDING,

At Merchants' wharf,

A quantity of prime barrel'd PORK. Wm. HODGSON.

June 1. d

Two thouſand pieces firſt quality NANKEENS, juſt received and for ſale by

Janney & Paton.

May 29. d

Five tons Swediſh Bar Iron, neatly drawn in ſmall flat and ſquare bars, and James River Coal, for ſale by

Wm. Hartſhorne.

5th Mo. 28. d

PROPOSALS,

Reſpectfully ſubmitted to the conſideration of the citizens of the Diſtrict of Columbia, and the public generally, for publiſhing by ſubſcription in George-Town,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED

The Olio.

By B. PARKS and Co.

IT is within the plan of the Editors of this paper, that its contents ſhall comport with its title: a compound of various ingredients—as politics, news, polite literature; with whatever elſe may ſeem moſt promotive of public good, and conduce towards general uſefulneſs.

No where, perhaps, have the beneficial effects of periodical publications been more generally felt, or duly appreciated, than in this country; and no where, we believe, their abuſes might be more juſtly deprecated; but ſuch is the cloſe affinity between their good and bad conſequences, between the liberty and licentiouſneſs of the preſs, that the moſt experienced of our political ſurgeons have uniformly been apprehenſive of attempting an exciſion of the one, leſt they might give a mortal wound to the other. Being an evil without a remedy, it ſhall be our peculiar care not to contribute to its aggravation.

The temper of the times require an avowal of the Editors' political creed. On this head they will be candid and ſincere.——They are unequivocally federal.——Believing, without calling into queſtion the views of the preſent, that the former adminiſtrations purſued the beſt policy that could be deviſed, for ſecuring the peace and happineſs, and promoting the true intereſts of this country, they declare it their intention, at all times, to advocate meaſures producing thoſe deſirable conſequences.

We have ever held the conduct of many of the oppoſers of the former adminiſtrations, in their newſpaper publications, in the utmoſt, and we think, merited contempt. Wilful miſrepreſentations may deceive for a while, and thereby further the views of thoſe who employ ſuch means; but it is not by reſorting to them, that we hope or intend to promote our own intereſt, much leſs that of the public. Towards our political opponents we will 'do as we would be done by'—conſequently, not attempt to repel the reiterated calumnies, yet heaped upon thoſe no longer in power, by a recrimination of ſlander on thoſe who now hold the helm of our political barque. Time will ſhew who beſt underſtood their country's intereſt, and will bring with it the moſt ample juſtification of the views of thoſe to whom under Providence, we have been, and are indebted for our preſent proſperity and tranquility.

Private diſputes and perſonalities ſhall always be excluded. To this promiſe the Editors pledge themſelves they will religiouſly adhere.

The papers publiſhed at preſent in the diſtrict, being devoted almoſt entirely to one ſubject, Politics, the Editors entertain a hope that The OLIO, conducted on liberal principles, and containing a greater diverſity of matter, will meet with public countenance; which they reſpectfully ſolicit.

CONDITIONS.

This paper will be publiſhed every Thurſday morning, in a quarto form, and on a ſheet of royal ſize, which will form a handſome volume, annually, of 416 pages, printed with a new and elegant type.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable on the receipt of the firſt number.

It will be delivered at the dwellings of ſubſcribers in Alexandria, every evening of the day of publication, free of any additional expence.

☞ *The ſubſcriber informs his friends in Alexandria, and former patrons of the* "Columbian Mirror," *that he is concerned in the intended publication abovementioned, and will, in the courſe of a day or two, wait upon thoſe in town for their ſignatures.*

ELLIS PRICE.

Alex. June 14.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartſhorne for himſelf and John Thomas Rickets, in Alexandria—Iſrael Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferſon; Buſhrod Taylor and Wm. Davidſon in Frederick; Samuel Crowdſon and William Stienberger in Shenandoah. This being a buſineſs in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publiſh without conſulting the other commiſſioners as they are all at a diſtance. The law is with me and I doubt not will be ſhewn by the other commiſſioners, to any perſon applying. The law requires *Ten Dollars* to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing; the remaining ſum of Ninety Dollars, on each ſhare, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the Preſident and Directors, to be choſen by the ſtockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

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